

SPORTS

'FRIENDSHIP-84': winners and forecasts

Drawing to a close are five contests from the "Friendship-84" series, scheduled prior to the opening of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The other contests (the majority) will be held in eight socialist countries starting mid-August.

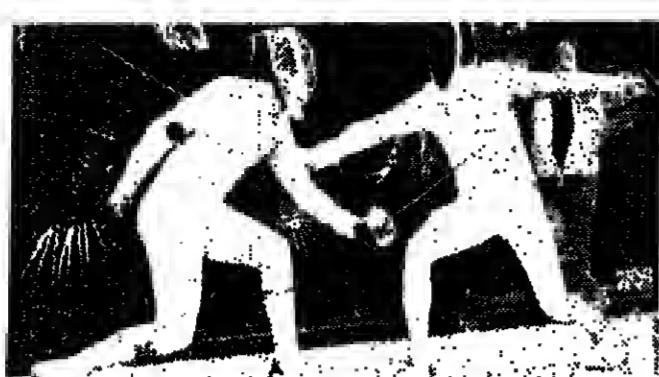
Soviet lanceurs performed creditably in a star-studded contest in Budapest.

The USSR men's team won the foil and sabre events. The winners of the individual competition were Vladimir Apalaur (foil) and Mikhail Burtsev (sabre). The winner of the women's competition was Gisèle Steiner of Hungary. The best épéeancer was Endre Kolczonay.

The CDR will host the handball and athletics "Olympic-style" tournaments. The handball tournament will be impressively representative. Competing are the 1980 Olympic winners (GDR), world champions (USSR), world bronze medallists (Poland). Also participating are Hungary, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR.

Good results are expected from the "Olympic-day" contest. Thirty-seven gold medals were awarded in the first world championships in Belgrade last August, out of which 22 went to the USSR, the CDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In the women's events 13 of 17 awards went to the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Of much interest is the ice skating tournament to be held in Sofia. Sportsmen of socialist nations, particularly Bulgaria and the USSR, are immensely strong in this sport. The USSR team is made up of seven world and Olympic champions, one European champion and two national champions. Coaches had hard time selecting the team.



Mikhail Burtsev came out at the international fencing competition "Friendship-84" as the best lancer (sabre) while the silver medal went to his teammate Andrei Alabin. In the photo: the final duel between Mikhail Burtsev and Andrei Alabin.

Willie II to say that the five listed willies, Olympic and world champions whose form, according to the specialists, does not fully meet the demands of the day, were not included in the team.

On the results of the above events, as well as the kayak and canoe contests due to be staged in the CDR, we will report in the next issue.

Cyclists' speeds grow for the main start

The road cycling events of "Friendship-84" will be hosted by GDR from August 10-26 and already participants are heating up in trial contests.

Soviet cyclists, who counted among the hot favourites, held a competition with the participation of foreign racers in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, where laureates of the last season demon-

strated remarkable speed.

World champion, 23-year-old Alexander Zinov'yev of Kirov won the most tedious 194 km bunch race in the streets of Vilnius. Despite the complex route and constant rain, he made it in just 4 hr 36 min 4 sec. His "gold team" teammate Sergei Navolokin of Alma-Ata finished only one second behind him. Racing neck to neck, with the latter was Olympic champion Oleg Logvin from Minsk, who was the USSR team captain at the recent Peace Race.

Zinov'yev came second in the 72 km criterium race with 15 finishes in the streets of Vilnius. The winner was one of the national team aspirants and twice champion from Tver' Riko Siun.

These contests, like the last Peace Race, showed that there will be an exceptionally stiff competition for the places on the national team, for now over 20 athletes are in excellent form.

TENNIS FINALS

Soviet tennis players have reached the finals of the "A" European zone in the Davis Cup competition, having defeated the Austrian team 3-2 in the semi-finals. The decisive point was scored by Moscowite Vadim Bozov, who won his match against Bernhard Pilz in only 29 minutes.

Soviet representative in IBTF leadership

For the first time a Soviet representative, chief coach of the USSR bobsleigh national team, Roland Upatnits, has been included among the leadership of the International Bob-sledding and Tobogganing Federation Committee. He is a member of the Federation's technical committee. The decision was taken by an IBTF Congress in Calgary.

The Congress determined the time and place of the 1985 world championships. They will be held at the end of January

In Cervinia, Italy. The European championships will be held in February in Sankt Moritz, Switzerland.

British horses

to wear gas masks

Even the horses' health is jeopardized in the smog-filled Los Angeles ladies withogenous substances. That is why the racing of horses will no longer appear in the Los Angeles Olympics from Britain. They will wear gas masks, the news agency reports.

However, even this will not solve the problem of

smog,

says Peter Dunn, a veterinarian of British national team who suggests the long-legged Olympic ready for the five days games. That is why he wants to take along a whole team of anti-smogistic masks. However, he will have to expand his set of medical kit further, Reuter adds. In fact, in the vicinity of Los Angeles recently died from a virus infection a donkey.

The decision was taken by an IBTF Congress in Canada.

Mikhail Burtsev came out at the international fencing competition "Friendship-84" as the best lancer (sabre) while the silver medal went to his teammate Andrei Alabin. In the photo: the final duel between Mikhail Burtsev and Andrei Alabin.

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The Central Statistical Board of the USSR has published its report on this country's economic and social performance to the first six months of the current year.

• Industrial output grew by 5.3 per cent over the comparable period of the last year, with individual industries performing as follows: the power-generating industry, 7 per cent; engineering and metal cutting, 7 per cent; the chemical and petrochemical industries, 6 per cent, and the food industry, 5 per cent.

• By Union republics, industrial output grew over the comparable period of the last year as follows: Kirghizia, 8.2 per cent; Lithuania, 6.8 per cent; Byelorussia, 6.1 per cent; Georgia, 6.1 per cent; Armenia, 5.9 per cent and Azerbaijan, 5.0 per cent.

• According to preliminary data, crops to be harvested in 1984 were sown on 212.1 million hectares.

• The average monthly earnings of factory and office workers of agriculture, by 6 per cent.

• State and cooperative retail trade increased by 5.1 per cent, to 44.5 million people, plus over 4 million were trained at vocational schools, 4.5 million — at specialized secondary educational institutions, and 5.3 million — at higher schools.

(For more detail see *Viewpoint* on p. 5)

Space paves way to discovery of new vaccines and antibiotics

The visiting crew of cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanishchuk, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk are coming to the end of their first week on the orbital Salyut-7 station. Many of medical experiments have been completed, mainly by Savitskaya and Volk, who is in orbit for the first time. Their health is good and their enthusiasm in scientific research sets the tone for all the rest.

Among those already completed, the biological "Tsvirya" experiment is worthy of attention. It proceeds in series during several days. Biological preparations are divided in the electrophoretic chambers of the installations with the aim of obtaining superpure substances. For instance, a superpure preparation obtained from the coverings of various flu viruses, will be used to create anti-flu vaccines. An experiment to divide the cells, representing a basis for the production of an effective antibiotic was conducted in the installations. It may be used as a medicine or as a powerful stimulator of the growth of the biomass, for raising the productivity of meat and milk-producing cattle.

The "Tamponez" experiment will also have a practical application. It involves the preparation of various mixtures which on earth are used to seal oil and gas wells. To weightlessness the specimens' solidity, after which their properties will be examined.



A Simba Prize for Soviet ballet stars

Soviet ballet dancers, Yekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasilyev have been presented with the International Prize of the Italian Simba Academy at a ceremony held at the Soviet Embassy in Rome. Together with a ballet group known to Italy as the "Soviet Ballet Star", the two have been impressively performing to many Italian cities and towns.

This year the members of the Simba Academy decided to award prizes to outstanding achievements in dancing performance, said Antonio Acuna, President of the Academy. He said he was sincerely happy that 200 cultural workers in various countries had decided to award this prize to two outstanding Soviet ballet dancers.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



NEW THREATS TO NICARAGUA

MOSCOW. New American-Honduran manoeuvres, under the code name of "Operation Lemuria", have started in Honduras. The American and Honduran commands refused to disclose the numerical strength of the troops taking part. It is only known that emphasis will be put on actions involving small forces, in other words, on training for subversive and terrorist operations.

Noteworthy is the fact that these provocative manoeuvres are taking place only a few days after the visit paid to Honduras by US Undersecretary for Policy Fred C. Ikle and General John Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(Continued on page 5)



FROM the SOVIET PRESS

High time to clarify things

On the US side continues its attempts to put over the idea that the USSR accepted the Soviet Union's proposal on talks to avert the militarization of outer space, says a statement issued by TASS. In fact, however, Washington is speaking, on behalf, about quite different things which have nothing in common with the Soviet proposal. In order to achieve clarity in relation to the subject of the peace talks, the Soviet side officially proposed a few days ago that the USSR and the USA start talks with the aim of drawing up and signing an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, including the complete mutual rejection of all kinds of space weapons, ares of the day.

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THE WORLD

RESPONSE

150,000 rounds
of ammunition 'in name of democracy'

On becoming president of El Salvador, José Napoleón Duarte promised to normalize the situation, to bring to heel the 'death squads', start talks with the rebels and generally to 'democratize life'. Naturally Washington organized a vociferous propaganda campaign in his support, urging the world to believe in the sincerity of his words.

But what is the real state of play in El Salvador?

In the first one and a half months since the new president's rule, some 200 people died in the country, primarily civilians: 30, according to the local Catholic church — from the bullets of the military, and the rest — at the hands of the 'death squads'. There are already 5,000 people listed as 'missing', and the number continues to grow.

Military operations against the rebels are conducted on the same, if not an even greater, scale. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has continued its readiness for talks without preconditions but Duarte thinks differently. You first lay down arms, he tells the left forces, and then we'll talk. It is clear thus this demand is tantamount to renunciation of any talks.

Nakasone opposes any treaty banning nuclear weapons

Tokyo. In defiance of the will of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese population, the government of Y. Nakasone officially declared that it is against any international agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. This statement so openly supporting the plans for nuclear war, nurtured by the US administration, forms part of a special resolution adopted by the session of the Cabinet of Ministers in reply to the inquiry from the Socialist MPA.

nuclear weapons

Italy turned down the demand of the opposition to codify the three earlier proclaimed non-nuclear principles of Japan: not to import, produce or possess nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Cabinet made it clear that it intended to open its ports, without any restrictions, for American cruise missile warships. Assuming the role of an active participant in the US policy of whipping up military confrontation on the planet, Tokyo has for many years been

Yuri KURITSYN

VIEWPOINT

AMERICAN MILITARY AID: WHAT IS HUSHED UP IN WASHINGTON

The US administration is planning to allocate \$4,400 million dollars for "military aid to foreign countries" in the 1985 fiscal year.

The purpose of the aid has been accurately outlined by President Reagan, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz. It is the same "protection of US vital interests overseas", assuring American military presence in the key strategic points of the globe and "complete freedom" for US capital and corporations in the "third world".

It was also mentioned that the closest friends of the USA in those points and areas will now be granted military aid not in the form of credits to be repaid, as had always been the case, but in the form of subsidies for buying US arms.

The funds were named and the concrete services which Washington expects from them in reply to its "generosity" were mapped out. But US official circles prefer to hush up only one aspect of this deal. What will this "generosity" cost the in-



Yuri KURITSYN

cent in this respect is the example of the ASEAN countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines). According to the press reports of this region, over the past five years the USA stepped up 2.5 times its arms supplies to the area. As for the USA itself, it allocated for military purposes four times more than 5 years ago — \$6,000 million dollars. Today a wave of protests is rising in Thailand against the planned purchases of US F-16A fighter-bombers. Each of them will cost the country \$2 million dollars. But only half of this sum is the sale price and the rest will go for mastering the aircraft. The Thai people wonder: what they need all this if the country already owes \$13,000 million dollars, mainly for weapons received from the USA.

According to the calculations of experts, expenses on mastering the newly acquired military equipment alone make for the developing countries a sum approximately equal to its sales price. Thus, the US banks charge, according to the established practice, for credits against weapon deals. Thus, it turns out that US "military aid" programmes, even if they include gratuitous arms supplies, yield the USA huge profits, which become a heavy burden for the recipient of such "aid".

All this money will go to the USA since, but a common rule, US military aid to different countries serves as an impetus for expanding arms sales, yields the USA big profits and involves the "third world" into the ruinous arms race. Signifi-

cantly, the developing countries need for maintaining the gift in a state of fitness becomes a hindrance for permanently operating a device for pumping money into the sales of the US military-industrial complex, in amounts in which the sum of the "gift" becomes an insignificant particle.

Besides, the USA annually supplies the developing countries with armaments to a sum ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 million dollars. Moreover, the corporations deliver military equipment at too high prices, which yields them additional profits. To this should be added 9 or more per cent of annual interest which the US banks charge, according to the established practice, for credits against weapon deals. Thus, it turns out that US "military aid" programmes, even if they include gratuitous arms supplies, yield the USA huge profits, which become a heavy burden for the recipient of such "aid".

It is no wonder, therefore, that the growth of American military aid to different countries is inevitably accompanied by a still greater rise of their own military expenses. Signifi-

cantly, the victims of the US economic policy are not only the developing countries but also the USA itself, which is faced with a sharp decline in its economy — but despite this it has over recent years increased purchases by the USA.

The policy of President Seeger has dealt a fatal blow to agriculture and export of the Indians, writes Crispin in the final article. In the first draft budget, drawn up by his administration, Reagan proposed that the funds allocated for Indian tribes be cut by a third. The practice of cutting back on the foundations of the Indian economy — the foundation of the Indian economy — has become a tradition. In 1972, the president of the USA, Jimmy Carter, has decided to reduce the supply of goods to the Indians, which is the chief customer, under which the supply of goods to the USA market. Revenues from the Indians have been reduced, as well as tourism.

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE VACUUM-CLEANER TRAIN DESIGNED BY LENINGRAD ENGINEERS IS CURRENTLY UNDERGOING TESTS ON UNDERGROUND LINES IN THE CITY ON THE NEVA. The rolling stock of three cars has an airtight system of purification, compressors, and ventilation equipment, and generates 100,000 cubic metres of clean air per hour. This vacuum-blown train replaces the previous low-efficiency equipment.

GRADUATES WILL UNDERGO TRAINING IN ICHTHYOLOGY IN A NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN TASHKENT, CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN. The need for specialists in this field, new to the Central Asian republic, is linked with the fact that there is a broad programme of aquaculture in the region. It helps both to cultivate new lands and to successfully develop fish farming.

FUEL-AND-ENERGY COMPLEX

IN FAR EASTERN TAIGA

A fuel-and-energy complex has been set up in Luchegorsk in the south of Soviet Far East. It is also here that the most efficient thermal power station in the region and an open-cast mine, with a capacity of six million tonnes of fuel a year, are located.

The complex continues to develop and by the end of the century it will grow into one of the biggest suppliers of fuel and energy to the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and other industries in Eastern USSR. Luchegorsk is becoming the starting point for the Single Power System of the Soviet Far East and Siberia, a part of the United Power Grid of the USSR.

ICE SAGA

This happened in the southern waters adjoining the Antarctica. Working in an area full of icebergs, the scientific research ship "Mys Dalny", went off course and was left drifting at the will of the waves with a trawl round its arrow. The "Sibirsky", which was 1,500 miles away, advised "Mys Dalny" crew to saw themselves out. This piece of ingenuity worked. For the four days and nights that it took the "Sibirsky", ploughing through a storm, to reach the scene of distress, the "Mys Dalny" was able to dodge the ice mountains.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PAR EAST'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

With each five-year plan the Far East—an biggest of all economic areas in the Soviet Union—plays an increasingly important role in the development of a single economic complex of the country, writes the newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The development of the region's productive forces is determined mainly in line with the needs of other regions. The production of raw materials for non-ferrous metallurgy—the main economic specialization of the Far East—amounts to between 14 and 100 percent; fishing products—to over 40 and the forestry industry—to around nine per cent.

In future the role of the region in the national economy will be even higher, the paper points out. This is the aim of a comprehensive programme of economic and social development formed "The Far East", which outlines the prospects of its long-term development.

INSULATION TAPE FOR PIPELINES

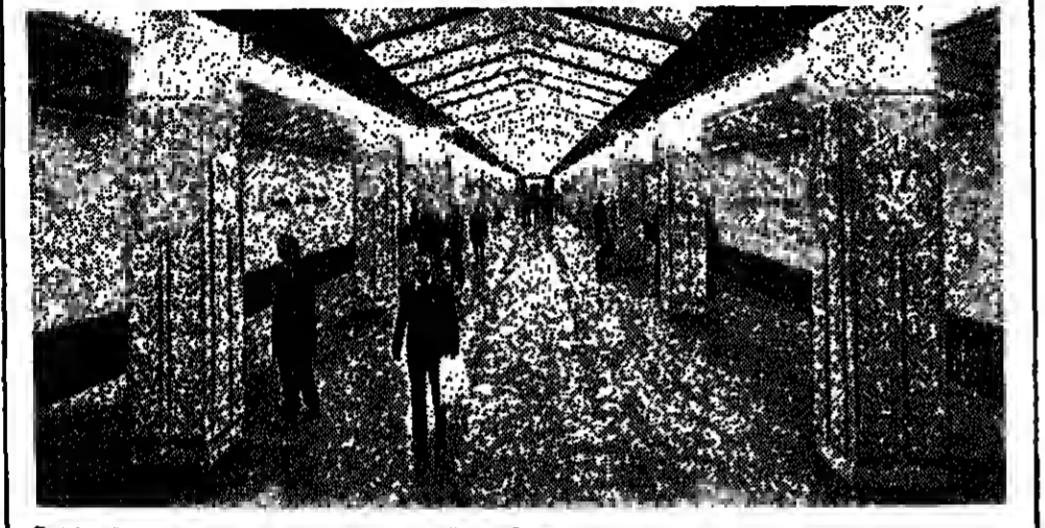
Welded pipes on trunk pipelines need reliable and long-term protection against corrosion. The magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life) tells of a new material developed by Kiev scientists and engineers. When construction begins of the Transcontinental export gas pipeline (Dnepropetrovsk-Uzhgorod) insulation



METRO IN MINSK

Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, recently became the tenth city in the Soviet Union to build a subway system. The first route, some nine kilometres long, extends under the city's main thoroughfare, Leninsky Prospekt. The service is capable of conveying 40 thousand passengers an hour. The fact that it is a big city—Minsk has a population of over a million—is always economically feasible is more obvious. By the end of next year the maintenance of Minsk subway will cost 2.6 million roubles less than the cost of maintaining the surface passenger transport.

The construction of the subway was undertaken by specialists from several Union republics, with 50 towns supplying the needed equipment. Several new methods and solutions were employed in the construction of the Minsk subway, including a new design for a column type station and an efficient and safe method for crossing a broad river by a subsurface metro tunnel.



This Metro station was named after Yakub Kolas, the great Byelorussian poet. It is decorated in Byelorussian national style.

Now combine of Siberian machine-builders

The first machines Yenisei-1200 intended for all districts of Altai, there will be about a dozen different modifications of the new machine. For example, these are machines to operate in the Non-Black Soil Zone, rice harvesters, machines for harvesting grain in the northern districts, on steep slopes...

For a tractors to those produced by Yenisei-1200, the association has undergone major reconstruction, the production has been renewed and new shops were introduced. Industrial robots, manipulators and transfer lines have appeared in many sections.

"Marshall Chkalov" is cargo-mesmerizing system.

Now materials had to be brought from abroad. Now a new Soviet insulation material—an insulation tape with good protective properties—has been developed. It was developed just within eight months. Its prototypes were sent to the line where they were tested in real conditions.

THINGS ARE EASY WITH THE HYDROSCOPE

Dr. Anatoly Semyonov, head of a laboratory at the Institute of Chemical, Knatifer and Combustion of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses the advantages of the hydroscope (of which he was a co-inventor) in STROYTELNAYA GAZETA.

The hydroscope is the world's first device that enables geologists to determine subsoil water without any drilling. With the help of the hydroscope accurate and reliable data on the occurrence of subsoil water can be obtained within two hours.

The device is especially helpful in building power lines, compressor stations, industrial and other structures in the conditions of the paramarsh, where other geological methods are more costly and less reliable.

In the steppes of Kazakhstan, the hydroscope was used to discover underground springs. It is also useful in predicting mud streams in the mountains.

SHOLOHKOV'S HOMELAND REVISITED

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to immortalize the name of

LITHUANIA'S PROGRAMME FOR SAVING M

An economical operation at the collective farm complex has been put into effect since last autumn. At night waste surplus electricity is used to supply cattle with water. The cattle are conducted to the stables and such stations are based on a massive scale. Collective and state farms make use of the power units at night. In major overwintering areas speed up the work. They are built under the programme for winter resources up to the work done by the state Lithuania. It embodies a range of problems more effectively using power resources in transport, agriculture and community services.

The programme makes the construction with economic efficiency possible to cut consumption rates by 15-20 percent. Large boiler-room houses and heated

MAIDEN VOYAGE OF 'PURE' SHIP

A new Soviet ship "Marshall Chkalov" has set sail on its maiden voyage.

This is one of the "pure" vessels of Komsomol shipyards of Kirov. It does not contain any coal or oil.

Another ship, a kilometer and a half long, weighing many tonnes, will block the river thus forming an unstable ice dam. High above the village a lake will be formed threatening a disastrous flooding. And for the time being, just like eleven years ago, the Medvezhy glacier slowly but constantly picks up speed.

This formidable natural phenomenon takes place next to the Khrushevskiy settlement where geological live.

It will consist of the writer's house and the writer's plot of land in the Vashenkovskiy district where the house in Kortinskoye village, Kirovskiy district, where he spent his childhood and youth. "And now I have seen such things," wrote the Dostoevsky in the Sholokhov District.

Scientist Leonid Dolgushin predicted several years ago the advance of the Medvezhy glacier.

The speed of the glacier is not yet great. As always it is not noticeable at the initial stage of becoming active. But the movement that has begun cannot be stopped. It is about to make 50 meters every day.

Urgent preparations are being made for the advance of the glacier. Relievo fortifications will have to be built to protect everything on the way of destructive torrents. Geologists will have their own troubles: the roads they have built, leading to the areas where rock crystal is found, will possibly be washed away.

Transport communica-

HOME NEWS

Institute trains cooperators for developing countries

Centrosoyuz—the headquarters of the USSR cooperative societies—has since 1930 run in Moscow a high educational establishment for the country's cooperators. Seven years later young men and women from Mongolia were invited to study there. These were the first 12 foreign students who received Soviet scholarships within the framework of international old programme. Since then 2,700 specialists for the national cooperative systems of 70 countries have been trained in four Soviet specialized colleges: in Moscow, Novosibirsk, Poltava and Lvov, including 1,950 cooperators trained for 56 developing countries, mainly of the Moscow Cooperative Institute.

During the studies at the Institute the Centrosoyuz pays foreign students grants which are twice as much as the stipend paid to Soviet students. For those who fall from warm countries the Centrosoyuz buys winter clothes. Travel expenses to Moscow and back are also paid for by Soviet cooperatives. Foreigners are provided with free vouchers for accommodation at the country's resorts.

Like all Soviet students, foreigners use free of charge any textbooks and study-aids. They live in dormitories the price for which is symbolic. The main thing is that they obtain the most up-to-date knowledge and at short and comprehensive courses take their practical training in the best cooperative organizations of the Centrosoyuz.

In the photo: Is the laboratory of trade advertisements—student from Sri Lanka W. M. Samarakoon, and Nona Guloyeva, laboratory assistant.

Photo by Georgi Stepanov



Science and technology FINDS

ON NOVAYA ZEMLYA

Expeditions of Soviet scientists have collected numerous prints and the remains of stalks and leaves of the oldest plants in different parts of the Novaya Zemlya Archipelago in the Arctic. They were mainly found in concealed and frigid zones of weathered ancient rock. The scientists date both the rock and plants 200-230 million years back. Among the plants are ferns, horsetails, lichen, wolf's claws and other species. Their modern representatives are growing in tropics and subtropics.

The authors of the discovery maintain that the plants were buried under the debris and marine sediments at the place where they used to grow. This is proved by abundant remains of borers, mines, and insects. Moreover, in the current year we saw a more balanced and well-principled development of each industry and of the economy as a whole despite its tremendous scale and complex interrelations. Let us cite some facts.

The industrial output growth over the comparable period of the last year is 4.4 per cent, higher than the planned 3.6 per cent target. What was behind such a high rate of growth? Much of the growth we attribute to the growth in productivity. During the first three years of the current five-year plan, higher productivity over the comparable period of the last year is 4.4 per cent, higher than the planned 3.6 per cent target. What was behind such a high rate of growth?

Apart from the being so old the plant found on Novaya Zemlya is also distinguished by the fact that it was widely spread on vast spaces of the continent. From South Davis to the north of Victoria River.

Studying the Arctic flora of the Novaya Zemlya Archipelago Soviet scientists came to the conclusion that the climate on Novaya Zemlya was warm and humid and that the archipelago was linked with the mainland.

HARVEST ON SALTY WATER

Farmers of Turkmenia in Soviet Central Asia are harvesting on salty water. Scientists dealing with saltwater have established that many agricultural plants can grow on salty water.

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In the section "USSR—the Decade of Peace" are books on the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace. Special emphasis is given to publications issued to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Among them are collections of documents on the common struggle

for the old age of vegetative

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